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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

Annual Cattle Show and Fair.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of this Society which has heretofore been held annually in Winthrop, is to be held this year at Readfield Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday the 13th and 14th of October. Public Address by JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland.

NATHAN FOSTER,
ELIJAH WOOD,
ALDEN SAMPSON. } Trustees.

SUBJECTS WORTHY THE CONSIDERATION OF THE FARMERS OF MAINE. NO. 1.

It has been stated by some practical and observing men, that taking the whole of our plough or arable lands into view, one third of them at least, are annually becoming poorer by improper and negligent cultivation. Taking this for granted, and we have but little doubt that it is correct, it becomes the duty of every cultivator of the soil, to examine into the case, and see by what means he can reverse this state of things so as to cause one third at least to become more fertile every year.

The true mode of doing this, is by first supplying a little more matter in the shape of manure, than is taken off in the shape of crops; and secondly, by following such a judicious course of rotation of crops that the soil shall become ameliorated and rendered of better tilth and texture than it otherwise would be. If the farmer knew exactly of what materials his crops which he takes off, were composed, he could easily supply the loss, and it is not improbable that a single crop might be taken from one piece of ground for an indefinite period of time, without becoming exhausted.

It may be asked how is it that forest trees grow year after year for centuries, and yet the soil retain its fertility, and continue to increase their size and vigor. Because nature annually returns a supply of food by the falling of the leaf &c. These leaves accumulate from the air and the soil, elements of different kinds, which, when combined by the peculiar process that is constantly going on in them when in a vegetating state, form food for the succeeding years growth, and in this way the fertility is kept up. But nature also points out a rotation of crops, for it is seldom, after a wood has been cut off clean from the ground, that the same species of trees start up and grow. The pine follows the oak, or the oak the pine. Attention to these particulars indicate the course which farmers should pursue. Good farming consists in following in a faithfully practical manner, the laws of Nature, and the laws of Nature can only be learned by keeping your eyes open and watching her silent but unerring operations. She tells you that although you cannot annihilate a single particle of matter yet you may remove it from place to place, and thus divest a field of what it needs to produce a particular crop. She tells you that, although you cannot create a single plant, yet you can put the elements necessary to form this or that plant in such a situation that they will unite and form the crop that you desire. Hence it is, that farming, although a laborious and rugged labor for the hands, is also dependant for success upon the labor of the mind.

If every farmer would think as he ought, as well as work as he ought, his farm would not become de-

teriorated from year to year, but every acre would improve until it had reached its utmost limit of fertility. We cannot but think that there is a growing inquiry, and of course an increasing interest taken in the subject of manures. Every farmer should make it a point to collect material both vegetable and animal, and also lime, gypsum and ashes, for the purpose of returning to the soil what is required by his cropping. The fall of the year offers a good opportunity to collect and put together the former, and the winter is favorable for purchasing and hauling the latter, and we hope that instead of every third acre of tillage in the State being rendered poorer from year to year, every acre will be enabled to speak in a language not to be misunderstood of its increased power to produce sustenance for man and beast, and thus essentially contribute to the wealth and comfort of the community.

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Hair worms from a Cricket.

We suppose every one has seen the long slender black worm that is frequently found in tubs and pools of water, and which some have thought were produced from horse hairs, they resembling an animated horse hair more than any thing else. It is not certainly known how they are propagated, from whence they come or whither they go. The other day Mrs. Elijah Jacobs of this village observed a cricket (one of the common black crickets that are so plenty in the fall of the year) in a wash basin that set in the sink. The water had been used a little while before and was clean. Her attention was soon attracted more carefully to the subject by the appearance of a worm that was making its way out of the body of the cricket. It proved to be one of these hair snakes as they are called. Presently another one showed itself not quite so long as the other, and soon after a third considerably smaller than either of the others. As soon as the third one had come out, the cricket struggled violently and died. These are the facts as observed by Mrs. Jacobs. The basin, cricket, worms, water and all were brought in to our office for exhibition. The largest worm was about six inches long and very lively, the others were not very active. How came these worms in the cricket? are they generally found in or about such insects, or are they exclusively a water animal?

FOUNTAINS, OR Jets d'eau.

Our correspondent, M. B. who says he has a "small pond" in an elevated place, and wishes to know how large a pipe he shall use and to what height the pressure will raise or throw the jet or stream of water, must take the following which we abridge from London's suburban Gardener.

Wherever a fountain is forced, the jet may be raised nearly as high as the reservoir. If the reservoir be 5 feet one inch above the level of the surface from which the jet is to ascend, the jet will rise 5 feet. If the reservoir should be ten feet four inches high, then the jet will rise ten feet, and if it be 51 feet 4 inches high then the jet will rise 45 feet. In order to procure a jet of 100 feet it is necessary that the reservoir be 133 feet 4 inches high.

Now the jets will rise at this rate relatively to the reservoir, whether the latter contains only one cubic yard of water, or 10,000 cubic yards; all the difference being, that in the former case the jet would not last longer than a minute or two, because the cubic yard of water would be immediately exhausted, while in the latter it would last several days. The next

point which a person about to erect a fountain would desire to know is, the diameter of the pipe which is to convey the water from the reservoir to the jet. Now this diameter may be as large or as small as the party chooses: it may be a foot in diameter, or it may be only an inch, but whatever the diameter may be, this condition is essentially necessary, viz., that the orifice from which the jet issues shall be small in proportion to the supply pipe as the jet is to rise high. If the jet is to rise to a maximum of height, that is, as nearly as the nature of things will admit to the height of the reservoir, then the orifice must not exceed a fourth part in diameter of the orifice of the conducting pipe. If, instead of a fourth part, the orifice were made of the entire width of the conducting pipe, the water would hardly rise above the surface; and this which is very remarkable would be the case, whether the reservoir were 10 feet or 100 feet high. Thus when the reservoir is 10 feet 4 inches high, the height to which it is wished to have the jet to rise is 10 feet, the diameter of the pipe which conveys the water to it from the reservoir is 2½ inches, then the diameter of the orifice must not be larger than ¾ inch.

The following table contains useful data on this subject.

Altitude of the jet,	Altitude of reservoir	Quantity of water discharged in a minute from an orifice six lines* in diameter.	Diameter of the horizontal tubes or supplying pipes.	Thickness for lead
Feet.	Feet in.	Quarts.	Lines*	Lines.
5	5 1	32	21	1½
10	10 4	45	26	2½
15	15 9	56	28	2
20	21 4	65	31	2½
30	33 0	81	34	3
40	44 4	108	39	4
50	55 4	131	43	5
70	76 4	163	49	6

*A line is one 12th of an inch.

Original.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Trustees of the Kennebec County Ag. Society.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with long established usages, we meet you this day, to give and receive friendly salutations, and to submit our Semi-annual Report.

Having given in our annual report a full exposition of the state of the Treasury, it is not deemed necessary, to enter upon the financial concerns of the Society to-day, farther than to remind the members present, that in order to avail ourselves of the bounty of the State, and be prepared to pay out the sums which have been offered in premiums, the assessment voted at the annual meeting will soon be needed.

In making a report of our doings, as by the By-Laws of the Society, we are required, from time to time, to do, we have to say to you, that we have apportioned to the Standing Committees \$250.00, which sum has been offered in premiums for the present year. Ninety dollars were appropriated to the stock department, ninety dollars to crops, and seventy dollars to manufactures. For the means of paying this amount, we depend on assessments yet to be collected, and on the money which it will enable us to draw from Treasury of the State, together with the amount reported in the Treasury of the Society at the time of our last annual meeting.

The wheat which by your direction was ordered from the vicinity of the Black Sea was received in season for Spring sowing, and was entrusted to the care of Henry G. Cole of Hallowell, Capt. John Hains of

A. J. Deane

J. J. Deane

Readfield, and Nathan Foster of Winthrop, they paying the cost of the seed, and giving an obligation, to bestow upon it farmer like culture and care, and deliver to the Society the produce at \$1.50 per bushel, and to furnish a written statement of their management in producing the crop, the quantity raised, the peculiarities of the variety of grain, and such other information in regard to it, as may be thought useful to the public. The cost of this wheat at Boston was \$1.75 per bushel. It was obtained through the agency of Mr. Thomas Cordis of Boston, who is very ready and happy to do a kind and generous deed; and being for seed it came free of duty.

Should this importation fail to be what we expected from it, we think it will not discourage the Society in their endeavors to procure seeds, or to do any thing that will have a favorable effect upon an interest so important to the State of Maine, as that of wheat growing. We believe that as much good may be done by the Society, by experiments of this kind (the importation of new varieties of seed) as in any other way, and it may be done without embarrassing the Treasury.

Grain for seed from foreign countries is admitted into our ports duty free; whether by a regulation of the law, or through the generosity and patriotism of the custom house officers we are not prepared to say, but such is the fact, and seed may be procured from Asia at a cost but little above the prices of that of our own raising. From a consideration of the facilities for intercourse with distant countries, and the advantages that have been derived from the importation of seeds particularly wheat, and from a consideration of the importance to the country, of increasing the quantity of wheat and the interest in its culture, we are led to recommend to the Society that measures be taken to procure other varieties. This last importation is a variety of wheat differing from any other we have ever had in the country, and though it promises well, it may fail to answer our expectations; and should we, once in half a dozen trials, succeed in procuring as valuable grain as the Siberian, the Malaga, and the Black Sea wheat have proved to be in this country, we shall confer a favor on the public, and receive, besides, an ample compensation ourselves. We have but little faith in the exchange of seeds from places in the same latitude and of the same soil and elevation, for in such cases we get seed of the same character and liable to the same diseases as our own, than to make such exchanges, it would be better to take more pains in selecting seed from our own raising but our theory is that seed from a higher latitude and a mountainous country brought into a warmer climate, and on to freer soil grows more rapidly, possesses a more hardy character and is better fitted to resist, for a time, at least, the attacks of the diseases to which the warmer climate is subject. This might pass for mere theory were it not that we have so many proofs that it is founded in truth. Within the recollection of many members of this Society we had brought into the country a variety of bald Spring wheat from Siberia, which for many years, for productiveness stood unrivalled in this section; at a later period we had the Malaga which most all of us remember to have withstood by its vigorous growth the attacks of the Hessian fly and produced good crops, at a time when the varieties which had been long cultivated amongst us were nearly destroyed by them. Still later we have had the Tea wheat which for several years grew some inches taller than our other wheat, and withstood the rust till very recently. Though we have not the means of knowing where this variety came from, when first introduced here, we have reason to believe that it was from one of the British Provinces, which, if true, is another confirmation of the soundness of the theory. And last but not least we have had the Black Sea or Smyrna wheat which for twelve years has warded off all the diseases to which our climate is subject, and still yields a good crop on almost all soils. We have very recently procured a kind of red bearded wheat from N. H. which so far as tried promises to equal any of the before mentioned varieties. This is in all probability the same variety that was common in this section some fifty years ago. At about that period one of your Trustees raised of it 108 bushels from three acres of ground. It was then recently from Vermont. Let it be understood that the State of Maine pays this year two millions of dollars, (a sum which more than equals the State debt under which we groan so) for the single article of flour and it will not, perhaps, be matter of surprise if we read to you a long chapter upon the subject of wheat raising, though we have in former reports said much upon it. If the fact of the State debt being \$1,700,000 is a matter of so much alarm that the inquiry is made with great anxiety, how shall we ever pay it? how shall we raise even \$200,000 to pay the interest and reduce the principal a little annually? If this is a subject of serious inquiry, how should this matter of \$2,000,000 being paid in one year for breadstuff be looked upon? If besides this item for bread, we are annually paying immense sums for the manufactures of other States and other nations, may it not be asked how long can we do it? or rather, should not something be done to prevent it? We ask is there any necessity in the case, that this state of things should continue? Is the State in-

capable of sustaining its thin population? These are questions in which we are all deeply interested, and which we suppose would, at once, receive a negative answer from every member of this Society. We are aware there are persons who think differently, but on what do they ground their opinion? The counties of Kennebec, Somerset, Franklin, Oxford, Piscataquis and Penobscot with their present population, allowing a suitable proportion of them to be engaged in agriculture are capable of supplying the whole State with bread from the single article of wheat. The other Counties are favorable for the production of corn, rye barley and some of them (perhaps all when its culture is understood,) of wheat. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has taken a view of the whole subject that the Counties first named might have had even this year surplus grain enough to supply the wants of the other Counties, great as they were, without sending one dollar out of the State for the staff of life. Knowledge and industry would have supplied all the deficiency great as it was. The season was favorable for the growth of Indian corn; it was only from a want of knowledge, enterprise and industry in the inhabitants that there was any failure in the crop of wheat. There is good soil enough, and men enough to perform the requisite labor, allowing the present number to be engaged in manufactures. But the truth is, our farmers have failed to avail themselves of the knowledge within their business, and many failed to raise bread for their own families; some because they did not sow, some by having their crop destroyed by the rust, and others, by the weevil. All this should have been avoided. Those who from having one or two crops of grain injured or destroyed and neglected to sow, should have sought a remedy from the evil, and profited by the experience of others, all might have learned if their prejudices against book farming are not too strong to allow them to read the agricultural papers of the day, that an effectual remedy against the weevil is late sowing, and that the rust has no power over a variety of wheat that has been in the country several years. It is true there have been enemies to encounter in prosecuting the wheat culture, but those who have been valiant in the contest have come off conquerors over them all, and the cultivating of wheat may be prosecuted with as much certainty of success, as that of any other crop. But there is another reason why we are purchasers of corn instead of sellers. We have spoken of a want of industry in the inhabitants. By this we would not be understood that that part of our population who are engaged in agriculture are not industrious enough to bring about the desired results, if that industry was properly directed and employed; But we have too great a proportion of our population living by the sweat of others' faces, too many fashionable idlers. We have scores and hundreds, yes thousands of lawyers, pedlars, doctors, traders, fidlers, jugglers and the like, who produce nothing, but live only to eat up the corn, so far as doing any good in the world is concerned. That some men, in some of these callings, are needed we do not deny, but we have ten lawyers, five traders, fifty pedlars and three doctors, where the good of the country requires one. The fact that all these make a good living as it is termed, and many become wealthy, is no proof that such a host of them are necessary to the prosperity of the country. They are consumers, not producers, and any more of them than are necessary to perform the business of their profession by employing all their time in it, are worse than dead weight upon society. They may be "some speculative juggle" transfer to their own pockets the earnings of others, but they do nothing towards increasing the wealth of the country, nor the means of subsistence. The laborers are paying for the bread they eat, which should be earned by the sweat of their own faces. We repeat it, that were those engaged in farming, possessed of the knowledge they need on this subject, and (they need none that they have not the means of acquiring,) and the idle hands in the State, employed in productive labor, there would be no more going from Maine "to New York to mill." A short time since great alarm was manifested that the bounty on wheat and corn had amounted to \$160,000 in one year. It was said, "the State has got to pay the people \$160,000 for raising grain for themselves." By which method will the State sustain itself the longest,—by "hiring the farmers to raise their bread" at the rate of \$160,000 a year and keeping the money at home, or by purchasing of New York and other States at the rate of 2,000,000 a year. We are not desirous of seeing such a bounty on wheat and corn again, but are desirous of seeing our legislature do something for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures within the State. The opinions, if it is opinion, that "agriculture will take care of itself" and needs no encouragement nor protection, if persisted in, will lead to poverty and disgrace. Productive industry must be protected and encouraged or the country will be poor and dependent. This free trade, which tends to increase importation and diminish production, will reduce the government to dependency and the people to slavery. We as mechanics and farmers have some thing to do in this matter, not only by our exertions and examples in our shops and fields, but at the ballot box. We would not give any more of a political turn to our

remarks than the nature of the subject seems to demand, but we would urge upon the producer of the country who have the power in their own hands, to examine and act for themselves, and wield that power in a manner that shall bring about results beneficial to the country. In this connection we take occasion to remind the members of the Society, of the farmer's convention which is to be holden at Augusta on the third Wednesday of January next. The object of the convention we suppose is understood by all, and it is of importance that it be well attended. It is desirable that there should be a full representation, let the politicians who have been long and loudly talking about "the bone and muscle of the country" have an opportunity to see it, and learn something of its power. Every exertion in our power should be made to increase the productions of the country, and to stop the excessive importations.

Having given some views on the subject of bread, we take up next the butter, matter which we all like to have in close connection with it. We are led to this by observing the miserable management there is with this article. Much of the butter in the State is in the first place well manufactured and of a quality to command a fair price in the market, but it is carried from the churn in warm weather to the country traders, who pay what they can afford for it, and packs it in firkins for market. It is often badly packed and frequently hauled fifty or sixty miles in the hot season and then shipped for market, where the fact of its being Eastern butter ensures its sale at a low price. The loss all comes upon the producers. There is no reason why Eastern butter should not command as high a price in Boston and other markets, as that from N. Y. or Conn., should the same pains be taken in manufacturing, preserving, and transporting. This is a subject worth the attention of our dairy farmers. The article of butter should form a large item in the exports of the State. But to pursue the manufacture of butter or the raising of stock to the best advantage we must manage our pasture lands in a better manner. In this country three acres of land on an average yields less good feed than one acre of it would if properly husbanded. It is out of the question to expect land to produce feed for thirty, forty and even fifty years in succession without so much as the thanks of the owner being returned to it. It is true that there is much of our pasture land that is so rocky that it cannot be cultivated. This is generally pastured with sheep, which dress the land for themselves, and enable it to continue its productiveness. But the error is in our cattle pastures, most of which can be ploughed, and thousands of acres of which are overgrown with bushes and covered with logs, or lay so flat and low as to produce but little that cattle will eat. In cases where it can be done, fields should be shifted from pasturage to tillage. Where this cannot be done, pastures may be improved simply by ploughing and seeding anew with grass, if it is not convenient to fence, it may be done while the cattle run in them, taking a part at a time. Without travelling far, we could point you to hundreds of acres of low land, in pasture, which scarcely yield grass enough that cattle will eat to pay for fencing; and which, if at such a time as this, it were thrown into narrow ridges in a direction to let off the water, and well seeded to grass, (perhaps some winter grain should be sown with it) would afford more good feed for cattle even the next year than it does in its present state, and would become good feeding ground. Higher lands may be managed in the same way. Grass seed will come up and grow upon almost any land if sown in autumn or upon the snow in early spring. This is a favorable time for such work. Let us not give ourselves up to repining and murmurings that this drouth is sent upon us; but let us improve it in reclaiming and improving our pasture and bog lands, and in collecting muck and materials to enrich our fields, and it will prove a blessing to us.

NATHAN FOSTER,
ELIAH WOOD, } Trustees.
ALDEN SAMPSON. }

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.

Address to the friends of this measure
throughout the United States.

Having arrived in Washington city, upon my proposed tour of observation, and having found by personal interview and extensive correspondence, an almost unbounded desire among the Agriculturists of the country that a National Society should be formed at an early day, it was concluded to call a few of the leading friends of the cause together for consultation. Agreeably to notice given on the morning of the 4th inst. a very respectable meeting of real friends, was held in the afternoon in the great entrance hall of the Patent office; every facility for that purpose having been most cheerfully afforded by the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Com'r. of Patents, of whom the country can truly boast a most decided friend of agricultural improvements.

The following are minutes of the proceedings.
"The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, who stated to the assemblage that Solon

Robinson, Esq. of Indiana, was then present—and that as Mr. Robinson was looked upon as the original projector of the measure upon which those present had met to consult, he moved that the meeting be organized by calling Mr. Robinson to the chair. The motion being seconded by Mr. Callan, was put by Mr. Ellsworth, and carried by acclamation. Whereupon Mr. Robinson took the chair, and after offering his thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon a stranger in the city of Washington, at the solicitation of several gentlemen present, Mr. Robinson before taking his seat, briefly stated the object of the present meeting to be a mere primary one, for the purpose of consulting together upon the expediency of calling a general meeting of all favorable to the object of organizing a National Society of Agriculture, and should those now here present deem it expedient, to fix upon a time, and adopt some preparatory steps towards forming a constitution. Whereupon J. F. Callan, and John A. Smith, Esq's. were appointed Secretaries of this meeting.

The following Resolution was submitted by Mr. Ellsworth, and after several gentlemen had expressed their views very freely, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the interest of Agriculture imperiously require the co-operation of its friends throughout the Union, to concentrate their efforts by the formation of a National Society, for the promotion of National Industry, and "to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil."

On motion of the Hon. A. O. Dayton, it was

Resolved, That [blank] be a committee to prepare a draft of a Constitution for a National Society of Agriculture, to be submitted to a meeting of the friends of such a society, from all parts of the Union, to be held at the city of Washington on the second Wednesday of the ensuing session of Congress.

On motion of the Hon. T. S. Smith, it was *Resolved*, That the chairman fill the blank in the last resolution with the name of one gentleman from the District of Columbia, and one from each State and Territory.

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, *Resolved*, That the name of the chairman of this meeting be added to the committee for framing the constitution.

The chairman announced the names of the following gentlemen as the committee.

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, District of Columbia; Hon. James A. Garnett, Virginia; Hon. Chilton Allen, Kentucky; Hon. Oliver H. Smith, Indiana; Hon. Thomas S. Hind, Illinois; Hon. Lewis F. Linn, Missouri; Hon. Francis H. Gordon, Tennessee; M. W. Phillips, Esq. Mississippi; Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Alabama; Hon. Alex. Mouton, Louisiana; Hon. Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas; Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa; Gov. James D. Doty, Wisconsin; Hon. William Woodbridge, Michigan; Wm. Neff, Esq. Ohio; Wm. P. Kinza, Esq. Pennsylvania; Edmund D. Morris, Esq. New Jersey; Dr. James W. Thompson, Delaware; Hon. John S. Skinner, Maryland; Hon. Edmund Deberry, North Carolina; Hon. Francis W. Pickens, South Carolina; Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, Georgia; Gov. Call, Florida; Caleb N. Bement, Esq. New York; Solomon W. Jewett, Esq. Vermont; Hon. Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Hon. George Evans, Maine; B. V. French, Esq. Massachusetts; William C. Chapin, Esq. Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas B. Osborn, Connecticut.

SOLON ROBINSON, Chairman.

J. F. CALLAN, } Secretaries.
JOHN A. SMITH, }

Washington City, Sep. 4th, 1841.

By this, my friends, you will see that the ball is now fairly in motion. I hope I have been fortunate enough in making a selection upon the spur of the moment, of the gentlemen named as a committee, to secure the services of such as will act promptly for the good of this great cause. I hope they will interchange views with one another, and at the day appointed for the meeting to organize the Society, I hope they will come together, and have the satisfaction of meeting the largest body of the real friends of agricultural improvements ever collected together.

I most earnestly hope that every individual friend of a National Agricultural Society, whom bounteous nature has provided with the means, will attend the first meeting. I hope every Agricultural Society in the Union will send special delegates to the National Society.

I have and shall recommend that the price of membership be fixed very low, as the great and grand object is to enlist a great number in this bond of brotherhood, and by concentrated effort of mind more than with money, to produce a happy effect upon society.

A large meeting at the organization is highly important, to give tone and effect to the measure, and to encourage one another. It is probable also that steps will then be taken to found an institution where a course of scientific and agricultural lectures will be delivered every winter, free to every farmer's son or daughter in the United States.

Many of my friends have expressed a wish that the first meeting might be held in the present autumn. But it is thought by those with whom I have advised here, that the time of a session of Congress would be the

most interesting. In fact, every freeman of this country ought to have the opportunity at least once in his life, of visiting the Capitol of his country, at such a time. There is then enough to be seen and learned, sufficient to repay all the trouble and expense of such a visit.

The Patent Office alone is the greatest and best museum of useful curiosities in the Union.

The Hall of Manufactures, 274 feet long, will be filled with ten thousand curious and wonderful things. It is already worthy of great interest, and before next winter will be much more so.

No doubt manufacturers and mechanics will take advantage of the time of the meeting of the Friends of a National Society of Agriculture, to make exhibitions that will be sufficient to induce great attention, and from which a mass of useful information will be gathered.

I cannot but look upon the first meeting of the friends of a National Agricultural Society as an epoch in the history of my country that will any be remembered.

I hope all of my correspondents to whom I have promised information upon this subject, will take this address as particularly addressed to them. And I hope that every paper in the United States that is friendly to that interest which is the base of all others, will make known to its readers what is now doing for the promotion and organization of this Society. I am confident that every agricultural paper will afford the information to its readers, and I hope in particular, that every editor of such papers will attend the first meeting.

From Washington, I shall continue my tour through the Eastern States, and I hope to have a personal interview with many of my agricultural friends.

But above all things, let all remember "now is the time" for them to say that "something can, something must, something shall be done," to advance the interest of agriculture in the United States.

Be assured that I remain your earnest agricultural friend,
SOLON ROBINSON.

Washington City, Sep. 6th, 1841.

THE DROUGHT.

According to our recollections, no drought as severe as the present one, has occurred in this district within the last thirty-six years. Periods of longer duration without rain to saturate the soil, perhaps have happened, but they have been later in the season, when the heat was less intense; and the greater length of the nights afforded some refreshment to the fields and pastures.

The following statement may serve to show how seasons of similar character often cluster together: In the fall of the year 1829, having been scant of water for our cattle, not only in that season but in several that preceded it, we dug a well nearly fifty feet deep, and found an abundant supply. So wet have been the summers since that time however, that we have never drawn a pailful, having kept it closed as one of no value; but it will now probably soon be opened. Our other wells have become very low.

The effects of the drought are not only visible in the streams, and the dusty surface of the ground, but some trees are absolutely dying of thirst, and a few others dropping their leaves as in autumn. Where the leaves simply fall, the branch will retain its vitality; but when they dry on the tree, it is death.

Yet notwithstanding these appearances on hard uncultivated soil, wherever the ground has been made mellow to a good depth, we have never seen young grow faster, or seem to suffer less with drought. Some peach trees in particular, have made great growths; and even now while the meadows and pastures are parched, their vegetation is in the height of its vigor.

Not less encouraging is the appearance of some field beets that were not forgotten. It has been well said that a man can produce more moisture by his hoe than by his pail: in other words, it requires less labor to keep up a healthy vegetation by making the ground mellow, than by carrying water. We think the truth of this proposition may be easily shown. If rich ground be well hoed once a month, it becomes a fountain of itself, to the plants that stand on it. Turn it up in the driest and hottest weather, it will be found moist; while a hard heavy soil will require watering every day.

A hard heavy soil cracks open in time of drought; exposes the roots to the sun and air; and allows the moisture from the depth of the fracture to evaporate. It possesses very little absorbent power. A light shower can hardly penetrate it from above, or the moisture rise up into it from below. On the reverse, a deep mellow soil never cracks open, exposes no roots, and the moisture that rises from below enters the whole mass of loose earth, and supplies the plants as they require it. But such a soil also imbibes moisture from the atmosphere; and, like a sponge,

yields it to the roots while it imbibes more. It is a perpetual though an invisible fountain.

Another cause however, should be taken into view. Every weed or blade of grass, operates like a pump to draw out and dissipate its moisture; and from this heavy loss well cultivated ground is exempt. Further when decaying weeds are raised with the soil, they increase its absorbent power, so that instead of diminishing, they add to its nutriment.

Perhaps some qualification to these remarks should be made on account of some plants requiring more moisture than others. While we were writing the above we have had fruit trees chiefly in view, round which the soil may be well cultivated without cutting the roots; but some other objects of culture, even with the best hoeing would scarcely produce good crops in a severe drought. We think indeed that all the soap suds from the wash-tub may be profitably applied to many plants in the kitchen garden at such a time as this; and that the cucumber, potato, and cabbage, would pay well both for culture and for drink.—*Genesee Farmer*.

The following extract from "Tyron's Way to Health," an old book, published in London in 1691, gives as clear, concise and correct a statement of the reasons for the use of meal without separating the coarse from the fine, as is contained in any thing published in modern times. The truth was even the same then as it is now, and nature's true children as they have lived and spoken from age to age, have proved the truth to be one and the same "yesterday, to-day and forever."—*Health Journal*.

BREAD. If you set any value on Health, and have a mind to preserve Nature, you must not separate the finest from the coarsest flour, because that which is fine is naturally of an obstructive and stopping quality; but on the contrary, the other which is coarse, is of a cleansing and opening Nature; therefore that bread is best which is made of both together; for in the inward bran and skin of the wheat, is contained a quality which is of a sweet friendly Nature, by reason whereof, the bread which is made of fine and coarse together, will not only be sweeter, and keep longer moist, but is also more wholesome and easier of digestion, gently loosening the bowels—it will strengthen also more than the other bread made of fine bolted flour. It must be confessed that the nutritive quality is contained in the fine flour; yet in the bran is contained the opening and digestive quality, and there is as great necessity of the one, as the other for the support of Health—for when the finest flour is separated from the coarsest and branny parts, neither the one nor the other have the true operations of the flour of wheat.

By what has been said, we may gather that the eating of fine bread is inimical to Health, and contrary both to Nature and Reason, and was first invented to gratify wanton and luxurious persons, who are ignorant both of themselves, and the true virtue and efficacy of natural things.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

It is a duty devolving upon every member of a family to endeavor to make all belonging to it happy. This may, with a very little pleasant exertion be done. Let every one contribute something towards improving the grounds belonging to their house. If the house is old and uncomfortable let each exert himself, to render it better and more pleasant. If it is good and pleasant, let each strive still further to adorn it. Let flowering shrubs and trees be planted, and vines and woodbines be trailed around the windows and doors; add interesting volumes to the family library; little articles of furniture to replace those which are fast wearing out; wait upon and anticipate each other's wants, and ever have a pleasant smile for all and each.

Make home happy! Parents ought to teach this lesson in the nursery, and by the fire side; give it the weight of their precept and example. If they would, ours would be a happy and more virtuous country—Drunkenness, profanity, and other disgusting vices, would die away; they could not live in the influence of a lovely and refined home.

Does any one think, "I am poor and have to work hard to get enough to sustain life and cannot find time to spend in making our old house more attractive?" Think again! is there not some time every day which you spend in idleness, or smoking, or mere listlessness, which might be spent about your homes? "Flowers are God's smiles," said Wilberforce, and they are as beautiful beside the cottage as the palace, and may be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the one as well as the other. There are but few homes in our country which might not be made more beautiful and attractive, not to strangers only, but to their inmates. Let every one study then, and work, to make whatever place they may be in, so attractive that the hearts of the absent ones shall go back to it as the Dove did to the ark of Noah.—*American Farmer*.

The young maidens and young men throughout the county should interest themselves in this matter and each one exhibit some article of growth or manufacture, of useful or curious design, that we may have at one view a true picture of the skill of our county.

We have witnessed thousands and thousands of persons delighted, improved and made better, and having their false notions regarding labor corrected by a display of the arts in an exhibition room. We wish now to see something of the kind among our people. It can be done here in good style if all will take hold of the work in earnest.

We are particularly anxious that our horticultural friends should do their part to add lustre to the approaching fair by a display of their's and nature's works.—Bangor Courier.

WINTER RYE.

Attleborough, Aug. 31, 1841.—Mr. Editor. Below you will find a statement of our method of raising winter rye, together with some of the results, which you may publish, or throw under the table, as you feel disposed.

SOIL. The soil which we cultivate for corn and rye, is a strong, deep, gravelly loam, not liable to drought when properly managed, nor affected by heavy rains so as to injure the crop, quite ledgy and also abounding with small stones.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND. In the spring of the year, we cart about 6 cords of long manure to the acre, lay it in heaps, spread it upon the grass sward and plough it in. The land is then rolled and harrowed until it is light and mellow, and planted with corn as early in the season as it will do, without furrowing or applying any more manure, except a small handful of ashes in each hill. In the subsequent cultivation care is taken to keep the ground clean, and the surface level, without hilling. At the proper stage of the corn, before it is ripe, it is cut up close to the ground and shocked, and when sufficiently dry cleared from the land. A good cultivator is then drawn over the ground with one horse; the rye sowed and well harrowed in. Quantity of seed from one bushel to one bushel and a peck, according to the size of the kernel, and the time of sowing per acre.

TIME OF SOWING. This ought to be done as soon as the 20th of Sept. and we sometimes sow before the close of the second week in Sept. We uniformly suffer by a diminution of the crop if sown much later than the 20th of Sept.

HARVESTING. Our rule is to cut when the grain is so soft as to be mashed between the thumb and finger, or what some farmers call raw, never letting it stand until ripe.

The advantages of cutting this early are.

- 1st. The grain is of a better quality.
- 2d. There is not as much waste in harvesting.
- 3d. The straw will weigh more, and will bring a higher price at market.

MANNER OF HARVESTING. This we do with a common grass scythe, laying the swarth along side of the standing grain at an angle of about 32 degrees. We prepare a rake by trying a wide shingle on the inside of the bows. After the straw has partly dried, it is collected with this rake into half bunches and the butts evened with the shingle. If the straw is large and thick, it may be cut in this way and bunched up so that it would be difficult to tell whether it was mowed or reaped were it not for the fact that it is much longer. When sufficiently dry, the rye is housed and thrashed in the month of August with the flail, as the straw will sell better and command a higher price thrashed in this way than with a machine.

The advantages of cutting rye as above described over the sickle are

- 1st. The labor is not nearly hard.
- 2d. It is done in much less time, enabling a person to cut several acres while the rye is in its raw state.
- 3d. A much larger amount of straw is obtained.

This method has the advantage over the cradle, at least where the grain is very thick and heavy and in almost all cases except where it is thin and light the work is done in a neater manner and a greater quantity of straw is obtained.

RESULTS. On lands as above prepared we get from 25 to 30 bushels of rye to the acre, and from 1½ to 2 tons of straw.

In 1839 we raised from 1 acre 34 bushels 12½ qrs. of rye which sold for \$41.27
Straw on the same acre sold for 13.60
For which we received the premium of the Bristol Agricultural Society 6.00

Total 60.87
Expense of cultivating, thrashing &c. as above 11.25

Leaving for the use of the land and profit 49.64
In 1840 the result was 25½ bushels of rye sold for \$1 per bushel \$25.25
Rye straw sold for 9.00
Premium as above 16.00

Total \$40.25
Exp use of cultivation &c. 9.00

For use of land and profit 31.25
This last acre was not as good land as the first.

1841 the result on lands managed as above, about the same as last year. You will perceive that the straw in one case more than paid the expenses of cultivation and in the other equaled it.

If, in this communication, Mr. Editor, I have trespassed on your patience, you are not obliged to wrong your readers. Yours respectfully,

S. M. STANLEY

Boston Cultivator.

A POOR FARMER.—A poor farmer is very easily known—some of the signs are these; he grazes his mowing land late in the spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his buildings. He sows and he gnd plants his land till it is exhausted, before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a chisel or a hammer he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or of any evening. You will often perhaps, hear of him being in the bar-room talking of hard times. Tho' he has been on a piece of land for twenty years, ask him for apples, and he will tell you he never could raise any because he always had bad luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. In harvest time, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden for want of a repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. His children are late at school. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor christian.—Baltimore Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The astonishing success which has attended the efforts of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the efficiency of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the recent proposal to establish a national Agricultural Society in this country, have induced many of our best farmers, and some of our most patriotic and liberal citizens, to regard with favor, and enthusiasm a suggestion for the establishment of a Society, which shall have for its scope of operation the whole of New England.

A national Agricultural Society will be a national blessing; with means commensurate with its extent, it can, by judicious management, and an economical distribution of the funds that will be under its control, accomplish an almost incredible amount of good. Like the Royal Society of England, the Highland Society of Scotland, and the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in its days of activity and usefulness, it will soon acquire a commanding influence over the agriculture of the country, the beneficial results of which, would be seen in the increased products of our field, the increased profits attending the labors of farmers; improved stock of all kinds, and a more economical and thorough system of ameliorating soils by the use of appropriate manures and appropriate cultivation for the different varieties of land.

But before the good results that have been alluded to can be produced, we are aware that many prejudices are to be overcome, and much patience, time and labor expended, and scientific, practical information unceasingly presented to the community.

We said that a National Society would be a National blessing. By this we do not mean to assert that a National Society extending over the whole United States would be desirable. By no means. We have thought of Solon Robinson's plan, and were pleased at first with his suggestion, but reflection has convinced us that it is impracticable and not by any means desirable. We placed our objection on the difference of crops cultivated at the north and south, difference of soil, climate and season. But even if this difference did not exist, there is an insuperable objection to a Society uniting northern and southern agriculturists, in the systems of labor that prevail in the two sections of country. Northern farmers, who work themselves, whose wives, sons and daughters labor, who consider industry a blessing and labor honorable; who enjoy all the blessings of civilized society, of religious and intellectual liberty, who unite a higher degree of intelligence, independence and

enjoyment with their occupation than any other people on the face of the earth, ought not, and cannot, consistently join with those who despise laborious work, and who treat the husbandman, the tiller of the soil as a brute beast. Southern farmers obtain most of their hands at the public auction, they buy them as we buy cattle, or raise them upon the farm as other stock is raised, and for precisely the same purpose and with the same care, affection and motives, that they manifest towards other stock. Moreover, they are paid the same as beasts are paid. Living and raiment are afforded them; nothing more. The tiller of the soil at the south are dehumanized; the blessings of civil and religious freedom are denied to them; family ties are served; the marriage relation violated, and every human feeling crushed; they are driven to their work by the driver's lash, and their blood and sweats of agony moisten the soil upon which they labor. Can freemen join with slave-holders, and place themselves on a level with slaves?

We mean by a National Society one that will comprise the whole of New England. This country extends over a territory of between 65 and 70,000 square miles. It contains a population of upwards of 2,000,000 of people, two-thirds of whom, at least, are agriculturists. New England has every variety of soil within its limits, and admits a great diversity of cultivation, sufficiently extensive and varied to supply most of our wants, and to contribute, in a great degree, to the luxuries of life; In its limits are very many large towns, and manufacturing districts densely populated, and a metropolis that enjoys a commerce and communication that extend round the globe; the sea places afford markets for every product of the soil that can be raised, and as good markets as can be found in the world. The people of New England, rich and poor, the worker and the gentleman, enjoy alike the same civil and religious advantages, the same abundant means of education.

This country though it is "Land of the forest and the rock," is at the same time the greenest spot on earth; the home of virtue, religion, intelligence and liberty. It can support and sustain a Society that will, for practical utility and efficiency, soon take the lead of all others in the world. It will develop vast resources of wealth, and prosperity, now hidden in our rock bound soil, that will astonish, instruct and delight all the people. "Granite, said a sneering southerner, is the staple of New Hampshire." Is it so? A friend of ours in that state has raised this year 300 bushels of oats from three acres of land. How was it done? by intelligence and industry. Perhaps the friend sowed his oats in the patches of a soil that occurred between the staple of the state. If so, others can do it. All that is wanted in the practice of agriculture, is patience, industry, capital and knowledge. With these, it can be made profitable and pleasant any where, but particularly in New England, where the products of the soil command high prices.

We want a New England Agricultural Society to encourage and stimulate farmers, with a laudable zeal to emulate and out do each other. We proceed now to suggest a plan for the formation of a society. We do it briefly, earnestly requesting our friends and correspondents to furnish their views on this important question. Before we proceed further, we may be permitted to observe that similar associations may be formed with the profit, in other grand divisions of the United States.

For a society of the kind proposed, we want;

1st. AN AGRICULTURAL HALL, OR MUSEUM, that shall be located in Boston,—for here do congregate people from all parts of New England,—and the communication to this place is facilitated by rail-roads steam-boats and stages, constantly in operation, and in every respect it enjoys advantages which no other town or city can boast. It is the metropolis of New England.

In the Museum ought to be an Agricultural Library, in which shall be placed books on agriculture, both new and old, which members of the society and others will undoubtedly freely give, and all the agricultural papers of the day. In the same apartment, the regular meetings of the government of the society may be held. The library to be always open to members of the society, but no book to be taken from the room.

2d. A room for the reception of models of agricultural implements and machines, specimens of grain, seeds, and agricultural products of all kinds. This part of the Museum would soon become an attractive place, and would be visited by strangers and the public from curiosity; if thought desirable, an income might be derived from admission fees.

The society may be organized by the appointment of a president, six vice presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, treasurer and twenty

four counsellors, whose duty it should be to hold regular monthly meetings, to consider the interests of the society, and to promote, by every means in their power, the cause of agriculture in New England.

Members may be admitted from any of the six New England States, on payment of an annual subscription of one, two or three dollars, as may seem most proper.

Life-members,—or some other honorary term may be given to them,—admitted to all the privileges and immunities of the society, on payment of \$30, or more.

The society to hold one anniversary meeting and cattle-show every year, or perhaps two;—the places of celebration to be fixed in such a manner that every sixth, or every third year, a meeting shall be held in each State in New England.

The manner in which the government of the society shall be administered, will of course be decided when the society shall be formed. We throw out the above hints on the subject, in hopes to hear from others in continuation, and shall conclude our present article by giving a list of the subjects for which the funds of the Royal Agricultural Society were distributed last year, and an abstract from the rules of that society. The list of subject for prizes must of course be modified in this country, but it will serve to give a general idea of the manner by which the thing may be managed here.—Yankee Farmer.

SUMMARY.

TO THE MECHANICS OF MAINE.

As the result of a correspondence between the several Mechanic Associations in the State of Maine, it is proposed that a Convention, by Delegates from the several Associations, and from Mechanics generally in the towns where no Associations at present exist, be held at Augusta, on Wednesday the twentieth day of October next.

The experience of the last few years bears strong testimony in favor of the principle of Association among Mechanics for the purpose of intellectual, moral and scientific improvement.

Wherever Mechanics have made use of this principle, it has been found a lever promotive of their true elevation as men, to their improvement as Mechanics, and to their happiness and advantages as a class.

It is believed that the benefits of this principle of Association may be greatly promoted by a State Convention, devoted to the earnest purpose of enlarging the circle of knowledge, as to what has been and may be accomplished by it,—the interchange of sentiment,—the advantages of fraternal regard between Mechanics in different parts of the State, and the union of efforts in devising and carrying into effect measures tending to the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of the several Associations through their correspondence, and by their authority, the Bangor Mechanic Association respectfully invite their brethren of the several Mechanic Associations in this State, and Mechanics generally in the towns where no Associations at present exist, to send such number of Delegates as they may think advisable, to the Convention to be held at the time and place above mentioned.

It is desirable that information should be forwarded at the earliest day to the President of the Augusta Charitable Mechanic Association, of the number of Delegates each Association and town intend to send, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for the exercises.

JAMES B. MACOMBER,
MOSES SAUNDERS, Jr.
OLIVER SALEM BEALE,
TIMOTHY H. MORSE,
EBENEZER T. FOX,
PERRY R. RIDER,
THOMAS SEAVEY,
ANSEL LEIGHTON
GEORGE A. LONGFELLOW,

Committee of
the Bangor
Mechanic
Associa-
tion.

Bangor, Sept. 14, 1841.

McLeod.—The statement that Mr Fox has instructions to demand the release of McLeod or his passports, continues to be repeated, with the modification that he is to wait until McLeod has been put on trial, and then make the demand. The matter is not mentioned in any shape, official or semi-official, by the Washington press; and the appointment of a minister to England shows that there is no fear of any immediate diplomatic rupture, at any rate.

There was a singular rumor at Washington on Monday, that Gen. Scott had been seized on the frontier as a hostate for the safety of McLeod. Though this rumor is said to have had many believers, in

Washington, even among "intelligent men," it is hardly necessary for us to contradict it here. It is "too ridiculous."—N. Y. Tattler.

Audacious Robbery in New York.—On Sunday night about 11 o'clock, as Mr Edward Bonton, was a walking along Cross street he saw a female sitting on a porch, who invited him to walk in, which he did, and was taken up stairs through a trap door which was closed after him. Here the women whose name is Mary Riley, introduced him to five rough men, who seized him, and tearing his pantaloons, peace-meal, almost entirely from his person, robbed him of his pocket-book, containing \$102 in city bills, and then left him. He groped his way out, and made his case known to the officers who in the morning succeeded in arresting the woman, Riley, and three of the men, all of whom were identified by Mr Bonton, as those who had assisted in robbing him, and were all committed in full for trial.

Boston Times.

Dreadful Accident.—A very serious and probably to one of the parties fatal, accident occurred at the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, in this city this morning. Gen. Simon Cameron, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Middletown Pa., and Mr Dougherty, Contractor on this Tide Water Canal, were standing in conversation as the cars were leaving the Depo, and the position they were in was near the gateway, where there is very little more space than is necessary for the passage of the cars. Not being aware of this, and supposing they were in no danger, they did not move from the spot as the cars approached, but continued there conversation. The consequence was that they were caught between the body of one of the cars and the walls of the office, and literally crushed. After being extricated they were conveyed to a house near by when it was discovered that Gen. Cameron was not dangerously injured, he having escaped any other hurt than a great deal of very severe bruising, on account of his slender frame. Mr. Dougherty, however, being a larger person and in a worse position, had a number of his ribs forced in, and sustaining so much other injury, as to allow his physicians very little hope of his surviving.—Balt. Patriot.

THE CASE OF MARY C. ROGERS. The New York papers say—Affairs are now in such a train, as will ere long lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the horrid outrage upon the unfortunate girl. A Miss Loss who keeps a small tavern on the embankment near Weehawken, has been examined before the Mayor of New York, and states that Mary was at her house on the evening of the 25th July last, in company with several young men, and that she drank some lemon-ade offered by one of them. Miss Loss also identifies the cloths found in the woods near there, as part of those worn by the unfortunate girl on that occasion.—Whatever clue may have been discovered, has been kept a profound secret, but great hopes are now entertained of the ultimate success of the endeavors to ferret out the authors of this dreadful tragedy.—Eastern Argus.

THE GREAT FORGER AGAIN. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th says—

Intelligence has been received that an individual calling himself John P. Caldwell had forged a letter of Credit for \$26,000 from the house of Maunsell, White & Co. of this city, upon the banking house of Brown, Brothers & Co. in New York, which latter firm is a branch of the English firm of that name in Liverpool. Caldwell is supposed to be the Englishman who forged certificates of deposits to a large amount upon several banks of this city last winter. The Bee states that the letter of credit was sent from Georgetown, D. C. based on a consignment of 1011 bales of cotton. It was paid.

The New York American of Saturday adds the following;—

ANOTHER FORGERY. We stated yesterday the particulars of a successful forgery upon Brown, Brothers & Co. of this city, and have since been informed that another house has also suffered in the same way for precisely the same amount. The agent here of the Liverpool house of Fletcher, Alexander & Co. was induced by a letter of credit, similar in all respects to the one received by Brown, Brothers & Co. to advance to the same man, Caldwell, precisely the same amount, \$26,000, upon the same number of bales of cotton. The rogue, therefore, has succeeded already in getting about \$52,000, and perhaps may have repeated the operation in other quarters. Both letters of credit were received here by the same mail.

Another Helderburg War.—Posse sent to aid the Sheriff.—The Albany papers state that fresh troubles have broken out among the tenants of General Van Ransselaar, residing in the Helderburg section of the manor. The sheriff of Albany county has again been obstructed

in the discharge of his duty, by a party of the recusants, disguised as Indians. A detachment of the city troops of Albany were detailed to march to the Helderburg region, to aid the sheriff in the discharge of his duty, in the sale of certain property levied upon by execution, for rent. Our correspondent states that the sheriff found the house of the tenant Martin nearly empty, and proceeded with his force to take the grain in the barn, but was resisted by about 200 men, a few of whom were somewhat injured by the bayonets, in the skirmish. The grain was however taken, and the posse returned the same evening.—Sat. Cour.

The Shower of Flesh and Blood.—This phenomenon, which occurred recently in Tennessee, is explained in Kirby and Spencers' Natural History of Insects. These appearances, which have frequently occurred in showers, are produced by a species of butterfly, as they emerge from the chrysalis state discharging a reddish fluid, which, when they are in considerable numbers, has produced the appearance of a shower of blood. The appearance of flesh is accounted for by the destruction of the worm at the time of its transformation from a chrysalis state to that of the butterfly.

More Lynching.—A St. Louis lawyer, named Whitehead, after defending a suit brought by a colored man for his freedom, in Kaskaskia, Ill., and while coming out of Court with the Judge, was seized by a mob, beat, knocked down, kicked and trampled upon, under the eye of the Judge himself, until some citizens came to his rescue.

Mr. Breevort, the millionaire who recently died in New York, had lived in the same house since his birth—that is, for ninety-nine years! and had never been farther from the city than Staten Island. His health had been remarkably good, & his eyesight clear, until a year ago, when he lost his venerable & worthy wife. Since then he has declined rapidly.—Hingham Patriot.

Through the enlightened liberality of Mr. Webster, the splendid hall in the new Patent Office, 282 feet long, and said to be the finest in the United States, has been appropriated to the National Institution, whose collections, now wonderfully enlarged, have within a week past been transferred to it, including the superb mineral cabinet of the famous Smithsonian legacy. The museum is thronged with visitors daily.—Ib.

DOINGS OF WASHINGTON.—The Extra Session has at length closed. It cannot be disputed that a great amount of important business has been transacted, whether for the good of the country or otherwise, time must determine. Five members of the Cabinet have resigned their places. Mr. Webster alone remains. In the room of those who have resigned the following nominations have been made and confirmed. Judge Uphur of Virginia Secretary of the Navy, Judge McLean of Ohio, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, Secretary of War, Walter Forward of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Postmaster General, Hugh Legare of South Carolina, has been appointed to the office of Attorney General. The nomination of Mr. Everett, as Minister to England, has at last been confirmed. Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of resignation, states his reasons at length, and is rather severe upon the President, and intimates pretty plainly that his second veto was a matter of feeling rather than of conscience. A letter of Mr. Webster to a friend has been published, in which he states that he sees no reason as yet, for resigning his office, and expresses a confident hope that the Executive and Congress, at the regular session, will be able to concur in the establishment of such fiscal agency as will meet the wants of the country.—Temp. Gaz.

It appears by the recent census that there are 250 persons in the State of North Carolina, over 100 years of age.

Great Haul.—Over 300 sea bass were taken in a seine at one haul, on a beach at the south end of this island last night: some of them weighed 60 pounds each, and the value of the whole was over \$400. This is the largest haul ever known here. [Newport Republican.]

The Rev. Mr. Pierpont.—The opponents of this Reverend gentleman in Boston, seem bent on disgracing themselves as much as possible.—After he was honorably acquitted of all the charges against him, by the ecclesiastical council, it was hoped he would not be persecuted any longer. Now, however, they have refused to provide for his support, and the church is mortgaged for \$3,000 to pay the lawyers who were employed against him.

Low Living.—In France, out of a population of 32 millions, 22 millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment and education. England and Ireland are in no better condition. Let us, Americans, think how much better our lot is, and be truly grateful.

The amount of cotton shipped from New Orleans annually, has increased in four years, from six to forty seven millions.

Gold mine.—The Charlotte (N. C.) Journal, states that some persons engaged in hunting gold, discovered a vein on the land of Thomas Flow, on Clear Creek, about fourteen miles east of this place, which is very rich. The vein is about one foot wide. Some of the ore taken out was worth between two and three thousand dollars per bushel. We hope there are a great many bushels.

Shoe Pegs.—A paper recently established at Meredith, N. H., called the Belknap County Gazette, describes a manufactory of Shoe Pegs in that place, as follows:—

We found it in full operation, and were gratified to see its wonderful simplicity, and astonishing rapidity with which wood is converted into pegs. The legs of birch wood, from six to twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, are taken into the mill and cut off by a circular saw, for the length of the peg for which they are intended. The blocks then go through a planing process by which they are made perfectly smooth—they are then creased or marked off for the size of the peg to correspond with its length—the blocks then go through the splitting operation by which they are converted into pegs of any desirable size—the pegs then undergo the drying process, in summer by sun, in winter or wet weather by the use of a furnace—they are then put into a revolving cylinder, where they are turned over and over for the purpose of polishing, and finally come out into a box like a miller's meal trough, from which they are packed into sacks containing from half a bushel to two or three bushels each, and being marked and numbered, and ready for market. These pegs are a source of revenue to our community, drawing a profit from our forests, of which we had no conception until we witnessed the operation. It is not uncommon to see Messer's big teams loaded with pegs from the Meredith Bridge manufactory. The price of these pegs varies according to their size and quality, averaging, perhaps, a little more than two dollars to the bushel.

The Cincinnati Riot.—We have been favored by the editor of the New York New Era, with a letter written by his correspondent at Cincinnati, from which we learn that the mob assembled again on the evening of the 4th, in the part of the city known as "negro town," and committed many excesses. The printing office of the Philanthropist was entered, and the types, presses, &c. broken up and destroyed. One press was thrown into the river, and another was carried over to Covington, Kentucky, and paraded about the streets of that village amid the shouts of the mob. The building occupied by C. Burnet, one of the principal abolitionists of Cincinnati, was also completely gutted, and all its contents were demolished. Many dwelling houses were much injured. A stop was at last put to their riotous proceedings by the police, several of the ringleaders of the mob having been lodged in prison. All was quiet on Sunday night (the 5th) at ten o'clock. It is supposed that six persons have been killed since the riots commenced, and that fifteen have been wounded.—*Post.*

Tomato Tart.—A lady sends the editors of the Saturday Courier the following recipe for making tomato tart:

"Roll out your dough very thin, and place it on the plate in which you intend baking your tart, and slice your tomatoes very thin. Spread them over the dough very thinly, take about two table spoonfuls of brown sugar, and one of ground cinnamon bark, spread the two over the tomatoes, bake it well, and you have a delightful tart."

The Great Western Railroad is now finished to the summit. On Tuesday last the engines for the first time threaded the mountain pass, over that magnificent section of the work which extends from Chester factories to the deep cut in Washington, a section which has put in requisition all the talents of the engineers and cost at least a million of dollars.

On Monday, Sept. 13th, the cars commenced running regularly to the summit, thus reducing the stage between Boston and the Hudson to two miles only over an excellent road.—*Transcript.*

Foreign. The Steam Ship Caledonia arrived at Boston Saturday morning last, bringing papers to the 4th inst. Commercial depression continues, and the poorer classes are suffering immensely for want of employment. One paper recommends a war with the United States as a means of giving employment to the people, and saving them from starvation.

The London Times states that all apprehensions of hostilities with this country on account of difficulties growing out of M'Leod's case, are happily set at rest, assurances having been given by Lord Palmerston, that M'Leod's release was "pledged to the British Government by the American authorities."

The prospect of the crops in England had improved within a few days.

The British parliament had met, but the new Ministry had not been completed. Sir Robert Peel is at the head of it.

News of late date had been received from China of rather pacific character.

Married.

In Windsor, Mr Samuel S. Farnham to Miss Mehitabel Taylor, both of Augusta.

In New York, 8th inst. Capt. George Agry to Miss Caroline Hodges, both of Hallowell.

In Exeter, Mr B. B. Brown to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr Josiah Batchelder, of Hallowell.

In Great Falls, N. H. Alonzo Garcelon, M. D. of Lewiston, to Miss Augusta Ann Waldron, of Dover, N. H.

In Bath, Mr Edward Harding, of New Orleans, to Miss Louisa H. McLellan.

DIED.

In this town, very suddenly, the wife of Mr. Hiram Burrell, aged 39.

In Augusta, at the residence of Geo. W. Stanley, Esq. John Osborn, son of John L. and Mary J. D. Seavy, of Unity, aged 8 years and 9 months.

In Hallowell, Mr Simon Johnson, aged 67, formerly of Lisbon.

In Belgrade, on the 15th, Mr Wentworth Steward, aged about 60.

In Hallowell, on the 17th, after a long illness, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Bartholomew Nason, Esq.

In Northport, Capt. Nathaniel Sylvester, aged 40.

In Jackson, Widow Elizabeth W. Bennett, aged 97, formerly of Massachusetts.

In New York City, 14th inst. Mrs. Catharine Rebecca, wife of Mr. Charles S. Francis, and daughter of Jesse Jewett, Esq. of Windsor, Me. aged 31.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 13, 1841.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market 450 Beef Cattle, 520 Stores, 3200 Sheep and 725 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle at market was short, and higher prices were obtained. First quality \$5 75 a 6 25; second quality 5 a 5 50; third 3 50 a 4 50.

Stores.—Two year old \$8 a 13; three year 14 a 22.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 12, 1 25, 1 37, 1 62, 1 92, 2 12, and 2 25.

Swine.—One entire lot 3 1-4 and 4 1-4. Lots to peddle 3 1-4 to 8 1-2 for Sows, and 4 1-4 to 4 1-2 for Barrows. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at Masonic Hall in this village on Tuesday next, commencing at 7 o'clock.

All persons, Ladies and Gentlemen who are interested in the objects of the Lyceum, are respectfully requested to be present at this meeting. Per order.

Winthrop, Sept. 21, 1841.

Stock For Sale.

ONE 4 years old cow 3-4ths blood Durham, large, good for stock and milk, to calve the first of January, Also, 1-2 South Down Ram and Ewes, a cross between Merino and Merino and Dishley Ewes with South Down Buck. This breed is considered by many wool growers in different States, as superior to any other for wool and mutton as well as hardness of constitution. I have sold more than twenty Bucks of this breed within the two past years to be carried to different parts of the State, all of which have given general satisfaction to purchasers as far as I have heard.

Also—40 fat Wethers of the above breeds, 2 and 3 years old.

Likewise, 2 Boar Pigs 5 months old, 3-4th blood Berkshire, 1-4th Newbury white and Redford.

MOSES TABER.

Vassalboro', Sept. 21, 1841.

8w38

Pitts' Horse Power.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the public, that he continues to manufacture Pitts' Patent Horse Power at his shop at Mechanics' Grove, North Menmouth. This Machine has been well tested by the public, and has given good satisfaction. It combines mechanical skill in its arrangement and movements, and is efficient in its operation. He does not hesitate to say that it is second to none in the State.

He employs none but first rate workmen, and gives personal attention to the work, and can with confidence recommend them as a finished article. They will be made of the best materials. He will also supply Separators and Cleansers, if requested, or Thrashers and Horse Powers on which there is no Patent, at short notice.

All letters or orders directed to JOSEPH FAIRBANKS, Winthrop, Me. will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH FAIRBANKS.

Sept. 25, 1841.

3w38

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co., and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING.

Winthrop, January 8, 1841.

copy 11

To Delinquent Subscribers.

It is necessary that those who are in arrears for the Maine Farmer to the close of the eighth volume, should settle the amount due from them as soon as possible. It will be recollected that the former proprietors, Messrs Seavy and Robbins, have disposed of their interest in the establishment, and as one of them is about to leave the State, and the other has gone into other business, they feel exceedingly anxious to close their accounts and have a final settlement with every one. Many of the demands have been of long standing, and could have been settled before, had attention been paid to it. They cannot be delayed much longer, and we trust that a word to the wise is sufficient. Money may be sent by the Postmasters to Mr. Noyes, free of expense and his receipt shall be a discharge accordingly.

We shall inclose in the paper in a short time, a bill to each subscriber, that he may know how much he is indebted to the close of volume VIII.

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use. Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies is, to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by fair usage will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; I. Cooledge, Livermore; Long & Loring, Buckfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dick-ey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Portland; C. Thompson, N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; I. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Laney, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridgewock; J. Gray, Madison; Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Covill, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; S. Parker, Bloomfield; I. Thing, Mt. Vernon; L. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Eveleth, Monson; C. F. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Frye, Detroit; Soul & Mathews, Clinton; Dingley & Whitehouse, Unity; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan; L. Bradley, Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Bateman & Co. Dixmont; F. Shaw, China; L. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent.

August 26, 1841.

35, 1f.

Cattle Show and Fair.

THE Kennebec Central Cattle Show and Fair will be holden on the Plains between this town and Augusta, on the 6th and 7th days of October next.

The Society will meet at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 6th (the first day of the Show) at the Town House, for the purpose of transacting any business which may come before the Society.

R. G. LINCOLN, Sec'y.

Hallowell, Sept. 17, 1841.

Notice.

ALL persons having accounts with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle the same with him on or before the first days of September.

1841 JOHN O. WING.

POETRY.

THE FIELD OF WHEAT.

BY MISS H. F. COULD,

Field of wheat, so full and fair,
Showing thus thy shining hair,
Lightly waving either way
Where the gentle breezes play,
Looking like a sunny sea,
How I love to gaze at thee!
Pleasant art thou to the sight,
And to thought a rich delight;
Then thy name is music sweet,
Silken sounding field of Wheat!

Pointing upward to the sky,
Rising straight and aiming high,
Every stalk is seen to shoot
Like an arrow from the root;
As a well trained company,
All in uniform agree,
From the footing to the ear—
All in order strict appear;
Marshall'd by a skillful hand,
All together bow or stand

Still within the proper bound;
None o'ersteps the given ground,
With its tribute held to pay
At his nod whom they obey,
Each the gem that stud its crown,
Will in time for man lay down.
Thou with promise art replete,
Bearing precious sheaves of wheat!

How thy strenght in weakness lies!
Not a robber bird that flies
Finds support whereby to put
On a stalk her lawless foot;
None her predatory beak
Plunges down thy stores to seek,
Where thy guard of silver spears
Keeps the fruit and decks the ears;
No vain insect that could do
Harm to thee, dares venture through
Armoury like thine to win
From the sheath the grain within,

What a study do we find
Opened hear for eye and mind
Who that sees thee as thou art
Can disown a grateful heart?
Here upon this favored ground,
Faith is bless'd and Hope is crowned;
Charity may find the bread
Wide abroad her gifts to spread;
Wisdom, Power, and Goodness meet,
Beauteous, Bounteous field of Wheat.

Newburyport, Mass.

From the Gift, for 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original
LIFE AND TIMES OF PERICLES.

It is interesting and profitable to take a view of the history of past ages, and notice the leading events of the times, together with their moving causes. It is indeed pleasant thus to "converse" with generations, that have lived, and acted their part in life vigorously, and passed away from the scenes of earth. It fills us with admiration to behold one "master mind" moulding all things into a likeness with itself, bearing sway in every thing, and being the vital principle of every movement. Neither is it at all wonderful that we should be so affected, when we see one man, by dint of thought and rigorous application of his well matured plans, able to bring all things under his power, to render himself illustrious, and to make his state powerful and glorious.

Such being the general principle, upon no person and age, perhaps, can we with more profit and pleasure bestow some of our attention, than upon Pericles and his age. His times were stormy indeed. There "were wars and rumors of wars," and a continual struggle among the nations. Some fought for conquest, some for existence, some for themselves and some for the assistance of friends. There was no ground for neutrality as in our age. No nation could long stand aloof. It must soon be engaged in the angry strife, either as "principal" or ally. And some even fought from a pure love of contest, and scenes of bloody war. They gloried in being called the sons of "fiery" Mars. They were educated in no other art, brought up to no other trade, than the art of war, and the trade of human butchery. Where the fight was the thickest and blows fell the fastest, they delighted to go. Other employments were thought disgraceful, fit only for slaves. There was no choice left to any nation, other than to contend or serve. To strive for the mastery or bend the knee to others' power.

And among the citizens of the same state the same principle bore rule. There was a continual struggle among the great men of each state for the ascendancy.

The mass of the people were ignorant and unenlightened, capable of being moved any way the strongest current should influence them. Quick to be excited, and as soon to become calm; prone to err, and as ready to repent. Hence we see, that the man, who to day is at the highest of power, caressed by the people, honored by the State, tomorrow is banished by the ostracism, by the same power, the same voice, which to day utters his praises. And he who now rejoices over the defeat and disgrace of a rival, is doomed in a short time to suffer defeat in the same way.

Pericles, the subject of our story, was born of one of the most renowned families of Athens, and from the same and riches of his father, he found an easy access to the public life, although his beauty and outward appearance reminded the people of one of their former tyrants. He was educated by the most excellent teachers of the age in all the learning of the ancients, and became remarkable for his advances in the arts and accomplishments of his time. He became a most excellent orator, his eloquence which was a necessary possession to every leader of the multitude, was impassioned and sublime; inasmuch that the electrified people likened it to thunder and lightning. And indeed we may say, that eloquence as a study and art, began to be cultivated in his time, and that he brought it to a high degree of perfection. He often wrote his orations, and they became by their beautiful style and consecutive logic "irresistible to a people, that had itself become a Pericles." Possessed of these advantages he began to show his power in the state, and to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of his ambition. He made himself popular with the people, lessened the dignity and power of the Court of the Areopagus, which had been venerated for centuries, banished by ostracism his aristocratic rival, Cimon, and soon after his successor Thucydides, and made himself sole minister of the state. And he held this power for fifteen years, even in a republic, which had always been the most jealous of its liberties of all the surrounding states. He engaged in many wars, which he managed for the glory and aggrandizement of his state. "The age of Pericles was an age of art." For he patronized art in every way he was able. Artists from all parts flocked to Athens. There rose those splendid edifices, which seemed, as Plutarch expresses it, endowed with the bloom of a perennial youth. The Acropolis, that towered above the homes of men, a place too sacred for men to inhabit, became, so to speak, "a city of the gods." Splendid temples of the gods showed their many towers to the broad face of heaven, and many a glorious palace "was in the goodly city."

No Athenian perhaps ever possessed so many qualities for obtaining, extending and retaining his power over the people, as Pericles. He managed so as to suit persons of all occupations. He obtained the good will of the sailors, by attending to maritime affairs. By encouraging commerce he won the favor of the merchant and the alien. And furnishing employment for the artisans of all sorts in the splendid works and edifices, which he was building in the city, he became a great favorite with them. And by raising education, philosophy and eloquence to a high degree of excellence, he conciliated to himself all the more liberal and learned. He contrived to keep his character unspotted, his fame unsullied. And when his friends were gathered round about his death bed, and, supposing him insensible to all terrestrial things, were recounting his deeds and praising his character, he suddenly interrupted them and told them, that in mentioning his exploits, they had forgotten to mention the most honorable circumstance in his history, which was, "that no citizen of Athens had been obliged to put on mourning on his account. In fine the incidents of his life are so woven with the history of the times, that we close with the remark that "the age of Pericles is the sole historian of Pericles."

Farmington Sept. 1341.

AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

These things should go hand in hand everywhere. The farmer who neglects to improve the minds of his children, gives melancholy proof that he himself is unfitted to realize the blessings which Heaven has liberally showered upon the land. See to the schools in your neighborhood—visit them frequently—encourage the teachers and the scholars with your presence, even for a few minutes in a week—and the results will soon be manifested by signs that will cheer you onward to greater exertions in the cause of education. You owe at least this much to your children—and in discharging the duty to them, you will have the consciousness of incidentally benefitting your whole neighborhood.

Wives, mothers, sisters! Your influence may be made all-powerful in promoting the welfare of society in this way. How can you allow your children or other young relatives to pass through the schools, unchecked by the encouraging visits and influence which you might reasonably be expected to bestow on the schools that exert such a powerful influence "for weal or for woe" over the immortal minds of the rising generation.

Let any one person, lady or gentlemen, try the experiment—visit the school or schools in the neighbor-

hood—manifest becoming interest in the progress of education—and their exertions, like heaven-born Charity, will be "twice blessed"—blest to the recipient as well as the benefactor.—repaying all toil with hundred fold gratification to those who benevolently engage in the blessed work.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

WHITMAN'S

Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841.

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Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

JOHN O. WING,
NOAH COURRIER,
JOS. A. METCALF,
CEPHAS THOMAS,
DAN'L McDUFFIE,

LLOYD THOMAS,
JONA WHITING,
S. J. PHILBROOK,
MOSES H. METCALF,
HEBRON LUCE,
ZIPHION HOWARD,

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By WILLIAM NOYES;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

O. L. SANBORN, 22 Exchange St., Portland, is publishing Agent for that city.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

All letters on business must be free of postage, and should be directed to the Publisher at Winthrop. Communications sent by mail should also be directed to Winthrop.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

GENERAL AGENTS

HORACE WATERS, Augusta;
C. M. LADD, Hallowell;
J. & J. TRUE, Bangor.
J. JOHNSON, and A. B. CASWELL, Farmington
JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq., Thomaston.
GERARD HYDE, Bath.